

BEL

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.
Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts belie their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*
Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day belied,
And Phyllis is some forty-three. *Prior.*
3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.
'Tis slander, whole breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
Thou dost belie him, Piercy, thou beliest him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*
4. To give a false representation of any thing.
Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts. *Shakef. R. II.*
Tufcan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not belied his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*
In the dispute what'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue belied;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*
- BELIEF. *n. f.* [from *believe*.] Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.
Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in belief. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm belief of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.
No man can attain belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker, b. v. §. 22.*
3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.
In the heat of general perfection, whereunto christian belief was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b. v.*
4. Persuasion; opinion.
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts belief. *Milton.*
All treaties are grounded upon the belief, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.
Superstitious prophecies are not only the belief of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.
BELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.
- To BELIEVE. *v. a.* [gelyan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.
A proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not seeing, but believing. *Locke.*
Ten thousand things there are, which we believe merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.
The people may hear when I speak with thee, and believe thee for ever. *Exodus, xix. 9.*
- To BELIEVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.
They may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis, xlv.*
2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.
Now God be prais'd, that, to believing souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakef. H. VI.*
For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans, x. 10.*
3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.
Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron. xx. 20.*
4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.
To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name. *John, i. 12.*
5. I believe, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.
Though they are, I believe, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison on Italy.*
- BELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.
Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been believers of it. *Hooker, Pref.*
2. A professor of christianity.
Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when believers did well, when otherwise. *Hooker, b. 2. §. 2.*

BEL

- If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save believers? *Hooker, b. v.*
Myrtles held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true believers, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*
- BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *believe*.] After a believing manner.
- BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as by likelihood.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.
There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, belike, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*
Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treasures, where they should be stained with so many perfections. *Sidney.*
Lord Angelo, belike, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakef. M. for Meas.*
Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, belike, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, we are to suppose.
We think, belike, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker, b. viii. §. 15.*
God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for else, belike, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brereton on Languages.*
- BELIVE. *adv.* [belive, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly; a word out of use.
By that same way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come belive. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
- BELL. *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See *BALL*.]
1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. Bells are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.
Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear, with reverence. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakef. H. IV.*
Four bells admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addison, Spect. N° 204.*- 2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.
Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shakef. Temp.*
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*
- 3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells, so hath man his desire. *Shakef. As you like it.*
- 4. To bear the bell. To be the first, from the wether, that carries a bell among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has bells on his collar.
- 5. The Italians have carried away the bell from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To shake the bells. A phrase, in *Shakespeare*, taken from the bells of a hawk.
Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells. *Shakef. H. VI.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.
Hops, in the beginning of August, bell, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell.
The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large bell-fashioned flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BELLE. *n. f.* [beau, bella, Fr.] A young lady.
What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle belle;
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the belles lettres. *Tatler.*

BELLBONE. *n. f.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bone*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use. *Pan.*

BEL

- Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a bellbone,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- BELL'GEROUS. *adj.* [belliger, Lat.] Waging war. *Diet.*
- BELLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Diet.*
- BELL'POTENT. *adj.* [bellipotent, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Diet.*
- To BELLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and bellow'd; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*- 2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakef. King Lear.*
- 3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense, it is a word of contempt.
The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would bellow out a laugh in a base note. *Dryd. Pers. sat. v.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler, N° 54.*
- 4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.
Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebound. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. Stanz. 7.*
The rising rivers float the hallowing seas rebound. *Dryd.*
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryd.*
- BE'LL'GERS. *n. f.* [billy, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or belly. It has no singular; for we usually say a pair of bellows; but *Dryden* has used bellows as a singular.]
1. The instrument used to blow the fire.
Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For bellows serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden's Jew.*
The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath; and the *os-pera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- 2. In the following passage, it is singular.
Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Persius, sat. v.*
- BE'LL'GERS. *adj.* [belluinus, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*
- BELLY. *n. f.* [baly, Dutch; bel, bala, Welch.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.
The body's members
Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
- 2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.
And the Lord said unto the serpent, upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen. iii. 14.*
- 3. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.
I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*
The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Prim-ly's big belly. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*
- 4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the back, or that which demands cloaths.
They were content with a seditious and idle life, wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than by labour. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Phil. iii. 19.
Whose god is their belly.
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*
- 5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.
Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornament, Ration.*
An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 146.*
- 6. Any place in which something is inclosed.
Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice. *Jonah, ii. 2.*

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- To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For belying earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Creach's Manilius.*
- The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the fall,
The belying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plains,
Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*
Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with belying goblets. *Philips.*
- BE'LLYACHE. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.
- BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be coftive, and shrunk in the belly.
- BE'LLY-FRETTER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]
1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girth.- 2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Diet.*
- BE'LLYFUL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.
- BE'LLYGOD. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of
Apicus, a famous bellygod, may suffice to show. *Hakewell on Providence.*
- BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonneted he runs. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
- BE'LLYROLL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.
They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a bellyroll, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.
Where belly-timber, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras, cant. i.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your belly-timber. *Prior.*
- BE'LLY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.
- BE'LMAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal belman
Which gives the stern'd good night. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the belman's song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*
The belman of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*
- BE'LMETAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
Colours which arise on belmetal, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*
- To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten, as with a lock.
This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was fast belock'd in thine. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
- BE'LOMACY. *n. f.* [from *belo* and *macia*.]
Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 22.*
- To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [belangen, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field belonging to Boaz. *Ruth, ii. 3.*
- 2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of any such redress;
Or if there were, it not belongs to you. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*
The declaration of these latent philosophers belongs to another paper. *Boyle.*
- 3. To Jove the care of heav'n and earth belongs. *Dryd. Virg.*
- 4. To adhere, or be appendent to.
He went into a desert belonging to Bethsaida. *Luke, ix. 10.*
- 5. To have relation to.
To whom belongest thou? whence art thou? *1 Sam. xxx. 13.*
- 6. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties belonging to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
- 7. To be referred to.
He careth for things that belong to the Lord. *1 Cor. vii. 32.*
- BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*.] It is observable.